WORLD'S EVENTS

COMBINED WITH
OUR DAY
JUNE 1ST., 1908

MARCH, 1909

SKETCH OF SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN

GOD GIVE US MEN, A POEM ■ THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

ESPERANTO AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

THE WHITE COAL OF AMERICA

HUMANIZING THE CORPORATION

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT

THREE NOTABLE TRIBUTES TO LINCOLN

WILL THE SOUTH TURN REPUBLICAN?

THE WORLD'S NEWS AND THE WORLD'S VIEWS

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THREE NOTABLE TRIBUTES TO LINCOLN

THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH MOST WIDELY CELEBRATED

By WILLARD M. SCOTT

FEBRUARY TWELFTH has passed into history, but it has left the name of Abraham Lincoln, and what he stood for, more indelibly fixed upon American life than ever before. The universal note, both at home and abroad, seemed to place him, as the savior of the nation, at the head of all American statesmen, living or dead. The keynote of the day's observance was voiced by President Roosevelt at the Lincoln farm where Lincoln was born. The opening paragraphs of that address should take their place among the masterpieces of American orators:

"We have met here," said the President, "to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of frontier folk, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life.

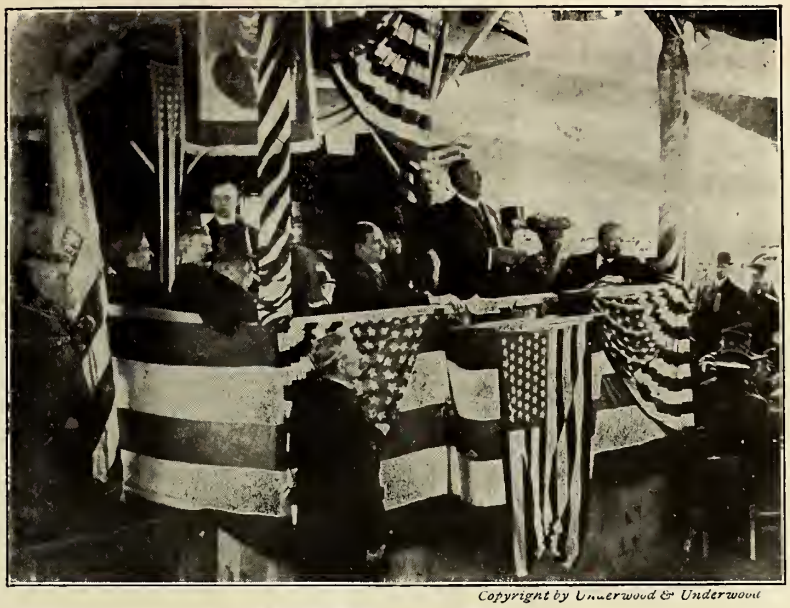
"After long years of iron effort and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task.

"Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people.

"His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him.

"As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last, and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever."

There were several reasons why President and Mrs. Roosevelt should decide to travel 850 miles for him to deliver a twenty-minute address on Abraham Lincoln at his birthplace. For one thing, it gave a splendid setting for an oration that would attract the attention of the world. It was in 1806 that Thomas Lincoln brought his bride, Nancy Hanks, to this place in Kentucky and established the rude little cabin home that three years later was to welcome the future President. This same log cabin, which has had a checkered career, was standing there when President Roosevelt spoke and is to be preserved as a permanent memorial within a grand and stately structure. The farm itself is to be made into a national park by a national organization, for which purpose thousands of people have already contributed. Being a national movement it was natural that the President should be called on to lay the corner stone, just as President Taft will later be called on to dedicate the building and the grounds when the work has been completed.



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AT THE LINCOLN FARM

GOVERNOR WILSON OF KENTUCKY MAKING THE OPENING SPEECH. AT THE LEFT EX-GOVERNOR FOLK OF MISSOURI. AT THE RIGHT PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Aside from the exercises at the Lincoln farm there were several other addresses which might be called national in character. One of these was the address at the great Auditorium in Chicago by President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, and another was an address by Booker T. Washington in Boston. There were so many celebrations and such able men took part in them all that it is difficult to say that these were more able than others, except that the surroundings made them so.

President Wilson, speaking in the State that gave Lincoln to the Nation, said:

"The way to recover great ages of achievement is never to move away from them, never to lose them, never to intermit the processes which produce them, never to debase or spoil the breed that begot them.

"America has never yet lost this reproductive power, this gift of renewal, this richness and fertility of reviving strength. She must never cease to look upon men like Lincoln as marking, not her occasional heights of achievement, but the points which denote the rising levels of her life, the levels from which she builds and from which her sons look back only to regain their standards and lengthen their measurements of accomplishment.

"God send us such men again! We are confused by a war of interests, a clash of the classes, a competition of powers, and the great forces which war and toil among us can be guided and reconciled only by some man who is truly a man of the people, as Lincoln was, not caught in the toils of any special interest, united by wide sympathy with many kinds of men, familiar with many aspects of life and led, through many changes, to a personal experience which unites him with the common man.

"The man Lincoln had no special gift. He was of general use. He was like some great instrument of humanity. Wherever life touched him, he spoke back its meaning, gave forth fire to kindle its life. Each power slumbered in him and waited to be awakened. He seemed slow of development, waited upon circumstances to quicken him, but always responded upon whatever scale the challenge came, seemed a great reservoir of

living water which could be freely quaffed but not exhausted."

Before a magnificent audience at the Boston City Club in Boston, in the State that took the initiative in the movement to free the slaves, Booker T. Washington, introduced by Governor Draper, paid a fine tribute to Lincoln as the liberator of his race. Among other things, he said:

"You ask that which he found a piece of property and turned into a free American citizen to speak to you tonight on Abraham Lincoln. I am not fitted by ancestry or training to be your teacher tonight, for, as I have stated, I was born a slave.

"My first knowledge of Abraham Lincoln came in this way: I was awakened early one morning before the dawn of day as I lay wrapped in a bundle of rags on the dirt floor of our slave cabin by the prayers of my mother, just before leaving for her day's work, as she was kneeling over my body earnestly praying that Abraham Lincoln might succeed and that one day she and her boy might be free. You give me the opportunity here this evening to celebrate with you and the nation the answer to that prayer.

"Says the Great Book somewhere, 'Though a man die yet shall he live.' If this is true of the ordinary man, how much more true is it of the hero of the hour and the hero of the century—Abraham Lincoln! One hundred years of the life and influence of Lincoln is the story of the struggles, the trials, ambitions and triumphs of the people of our complex American civilization.

"Interwoven into the warp and woof of this human complexity is the moving story of men and women of nearly every race and color in their progress from slavery to freedom, from poverty to wealth, from weakness to power, from ignorance to intelligence. Knit into the life of Abraham Lincoln is the story and success of the nation in the blending of all tongues, religions, colors, races, into one composite nation, leaving each group and race free to live its own social life and yet all a part of the great whole."

These three addresses deserve a place in every home, and should be kept as a reminder of a great centennial birthday celebration in which not only the United States but the world at large took part.

WONDERS OF MAN'S INGENUITY

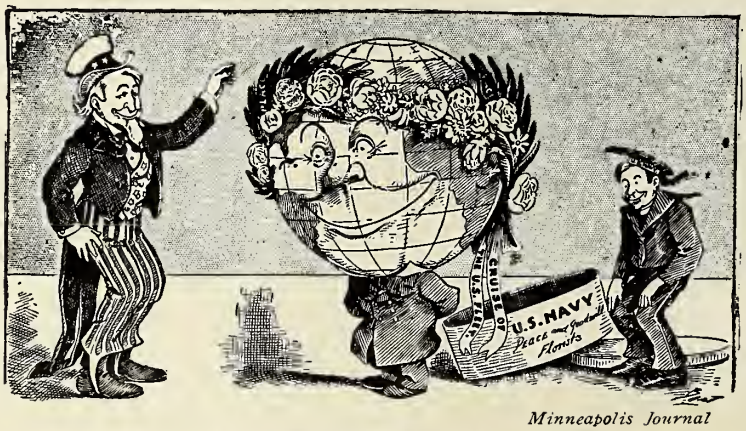
THE sensitiveness of the human organism is gross, indeed, compared with that of the marvelous machines man has made.

A photographic plate, coupled with a telescope, discovers millions of stars whose light the retina of the eye could not appreciate; the microphone makes the inaudible tread of a fly sound like the tramp of cavalrymen.

The human heat-sense cannot realize a difference of temperature beyond one-fifth of a degree; the barometer, an instrument 200,000 times as sensitive as the skin, notes a difference of a millionth of a degree. A galvanometer flexes its finger at a current generated by simply deforming a drop of mercury so as to press it out of a spherical shape into that of an egg.

The amount of work done by the wink of an eye equals 100,000,000,000 of the winks marked on the scale of a delicate instrument, but even this performance is surpassed by the "coherers" of Branley, of Paris, by which the Hertz waves of wireless telegraphy are caught in their pulsings through space.

EVENTS AS TOLD BY CARTOONS



Minneapolis Journal

UNCLE SAM HAS ENCIRCLED THE GLOBE WITH PEACE AND GOOD WILL

Cleveland Plain Dealer

A PRETTY TIGHT SQUEEZE FOR MR. KNOX

Chicago Record-Herald

INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CONGRESS: "WE MUST KEEP WHAT WE HAVE LEFT FELLOWS"

St. Paul Pioneer Press

TIME ENLARGES LINCOLN

Brooklyn Eagle

MAGNIFIED